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THE ARIZONA LUMBER & TIMBER CO., FLAGSTAFF ARIZONA.

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ARE

not banking so much on our knowledge of politics as we are on our ability to suit you when you want to buy lumber. This is the time to buy, because we are anxious to turn some of these large piles of lumber into money, and the prices we have will please

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FLAGSTAFF'S WATERWORKS.

The Bill Passed the Senate Yesterday.

FLAGSTAFF AUTHORIZED TO
ISSUE \$65,000 IN BONDS.

The Good News Conveyed in Special
Telegrams to Our Citizens—
Means Everything
for Flagstaff.

A telegram was received here yesterday from Delegate N. O. Murphy, stating that the bill before Congress to authorize the town of Flagstaff to issue \$65,000 worth of bonds for waterworks, and which had passed the House about four weeks ago, passed the Senate at 145 yesterday and was ready for the President's signature.

Wednesday, January 13, 1897, will be a day long remembered by every resident of Flagstaff, for it commemorates the success of years of patient work and years of patient waiting for the waterworks that it seemed would never come.

Under the laws of the United States Government a municipality or county cannot issue bonds to exceed 4 per cent of the assessed valuation of the municipality or county without a special act of Congress empowering them to do so.

Our city officials and the Board of Trade have been waiting in their efforts to get this matter presented before Congress. Delegate Murphy has spared no labor to do the matter justice and the success of the bill in Congress is due entirely to him.

Ever since the town was founded, when the Atlantic & Pacific was first built through this part of Arizona, the need for an adequate water system was felt and steps taken to procure it. Innumerable surveys were made into the mountains north of here and water in abundance was found which competent engineers asserted could be piped into the city over a distance of sixteen miles. Jack Smith's Springs was decided on as the source of supply and a never-failing body of the purest of mountain water it is.

Work will commence on the construction of the waterworks system as soon as the issue and sale of the bonds can be made. When work is started it will be the means of giving employment to hundreds of men and the distribution of \$65,000 here will make times very good indeed.

With the waterworks will come manufactories of all kinds and the hum of industry will be heard in the land. Steady employment will be given to workmen who will come here with their families and establish homes and add to our population and wealth.

All branches of business have already taken on a new lease of life and our merchants and business men are hopeful once more.

A special election to enable the voters to express their preference for or against the issuance of these bonds will in all probability be ordered in a few days.

ROAD WORK.

A Report of Work Done During 1896
in Road District No. 4.

To the Editors THE SUN-DEMOCRAT:

The following statement of labor and money expended during the year 1896 in Road District No. 4, Coconino county, may be interesting to the readers of THE SUN-DEMOCRAT. Road District No. 4 contains 164 miles of county road: From Flagstaff to Chandler, 24 miles; Bellemont to Spring Valley, 10 miles; Flagstaff to Roger's Lake 14, miles; the Camp Verde road

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to the county line, 31½ miles, and the Tonto Basin road, 85 miles. The heavy rains of last year did much to increase the amount of necessary repairs; waterbreaks were severely tested, ruts washed and rocks exposed. The worst sections were worked over thoroughly several times.

The Verde road was worked twice; a 16 mile section of the road was worked three times and a nine-mile portion four times—an aggregate of 88 miles of road work done on the thirty-one mile Verde road, including the repair of Munds' bridge, which cost \$79.47, the building of two new bridges and the repair of a third between the pumping station and Flagstaff, \$23. All these bridges are "poles" hewn to a uniform thickness of six inches—good for ten to twelve years and costing less than one half as much as "planking."

Thirty-five miles of ordinary repairing was done on the Roger's Lake section. Sixty-eight miles was worked over the Challenger division—portions of it four times, including the building of a new twenty-foot hewn pole bridge near the four-mile post at a cost of \$27. Compare this with the cost of a 16 inch plank bridge built in the same place—\$10.50. The Tonto Basin road, 85 miles, received 125 miles of working. One mile of the road was established on "grade;" a three hundred foot section through an almost impassable mud hole was rock ballasted twenty feet in width for about 125 and a twenty-five-foot bridge put in near by.

The entire district is in as good condition as "natural" roads can be kept. Two hundred and fifty-one miles of road work has been done within the year, at a cost of about \$4.20 a mile, a ridiculously small amount when contrasted with the traveling necessary to perform that work, and the amount and cost of freighting through the district. The California State Bureau of Highways estimate that it costs twenty-five cents to haul a ton of freight one mile over the ordinary county road. At that rate it would cost \$22 to bring one ton of hay into Flagstaff over the Tonto Basin road.

Good roads are now recognized as a necessity. Among the earliest to realize this fact was the Arizona Lumber & Timber company, who again manifested the same liberality which they have always shown in all public affairs by authorizing the grading of Milton street at their own expense, costing \$80. The county covered that work with six inches of sand requiring ninety-nine yards at a cost of \$49.50, or about 50 cents per yard.

The following is a summary of receipts and expenditures:

MONEY EXPENDED, 1896.	
Labor, 326 days at \$2.00	\$ 652 00
*Overseeing 156 days at \$3.00	468 00
Team work 151 days at \$2.00	302 00
Material	84 16
	\$1506 16

MONEY RECEIVED, 1896.	
From Tax Receipts	\$ 366 00
Error 1895	36 00
Appropriation	1020 36
Balance team work (by omission)	45 28
	\$1503 16

In conclusion I desire to express my gratitude to the Arizona Lumber & Timber company, Babbitt Bros., Greenlaw Bros., the Board of Supervisors, District Attorney Jones and many others for the cordial and material support they have time and again extended to me in discharging the not

always agreeable duties of a road overseer. Very respectfully
A. W. KINSEY.
January 6, 1897.

*Two-thirds of this time Mr. Kinsey spent in actual labor on the road, taking the place of another man at \$2 per day, thus saving the county about \$100.

The Influence of Mountain Air.

It is a matter of no small interest to that large number of politicians who annually betake themselves to the mountains for winter months to ascertain how the benefit is brought about which they undoubtedly receive. By many the mechanism of the Alpine cure has been a mere matter of physics, says the London Hospital. Recognizing that phthisis is chiefly prone to occur among those who from their mode of life do not thoroughly expand their lungs, and that in the rarer atmosphere of high altitudes a much more complete expansion of the lungs is necessary, to obtain the same quantity of oxygen, than would be required in the denser air of the plains, the benefit of residence in the mountains has been attributed to a constant unconscious effort to expand the lung more fully, and to the consequent greater interchange of air in the recesses. Certainly the marked enlargement of the capacity of the chest which is often found after a few months' residence in the high Alps, and the tendency to the development of compensatory emphysema around the diseased and contracting portions of the lungs, tend to show that this theory is correct so far as it goes. But all who go into the Alps feel that there is something more than this in mountain air, and it has recently been shown that not only do the chest muscles adapt themselves to the new conditions, but that the blood itself becomes altered in response to the lessened amount of the more rarefied oxygen which each blood corpuscle can carry.

The effect of this process of adaptation is that the red corpuscles multiply considerably while according to some, the hemoglobin is also increased. In any case, the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood is increased. This accords fully with the well known effect of mountain air in the treatment of anemia, and also with the feeling of well being felt by visitors to high altitudes. It does not do, however, to dissect a climate too much, or to attribute to one or two factors what really is due to the concurrence of many influences, and it seems probable that mountain air depends for its efficacy on many conditions besides its lessened density, such, for example, as its purity, its dryness, and its comparatively low temperature, combined with the intense solar radiation common at high altitudes. That these are the really important conditions, and that lowered barometric pressure is not everything, is shown by the fact that to get the full benefit of the mountains people must get out of doors, whereas the lessened density of the air should effect those indoors just as much as those outside. Nevertheless we are quite prepared to believe that the compensatory blood changes produced by residence in the mountains are important elements in the "mountain cure."

The insane asylum at Phoenix contains 150 inmates